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friende who favor us with manuscrims for scation wish to have rejected articles returned, they is in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

he agreement at Portsmouth on terms peace between Japan and Russia is of all a great triumph for President OSEVELT in initiating the negotiations, a great triumph for this country as agent in bringing about the cessation a gigantic war which had brought disnce and provoked anxiety throughcivilization.

is agreement of the envoys demonstes that on both sides there was an sest desire for peace. Misgivings the result prevailed in both counand in all other nations; but the nstance that the envoys came here a so great a distance to discuss the ot was in itself a strong assurance they would finally agree on terms President ROOSEVELT was led, therefore, both in inviting conference and in exerting every ndly influence to bring it to a sucful conclusion.

We shall not now discuss the terms of agreement. It is sufficient that the is over, that peace has triumphed. d that America has been the peace-

Great as Japan has proved herself to be war, she is infinitely greater in peace. magnanimity and the broad and rel spirit which have inspired her edition are unparalleled in the history of tions. We may congratulate Russia, t we must pay to Japan the homage of profound admiration and respect.

Holding Down and Holding Up. Conferees are to assemble to-morrow the Republican Club, the residence. in New York city, of one BENJA-B. ODELL, Jr., to effect a "fusion." They are to meet, so says the call, to ure an administration of municipal fairs "under which the public utility porations will not be the masters of

people of this city." very lawabiding citizen of New York eves that not only all "public utility porations," but all corporations whatwer, should be held down to the strict formande of the obligations incurred poepted by them. This applies not sales, but also to banks, insurance building doncerns and all

utions having franchises, benefits or ptions obtained from the State Mew York is now splendidly served, the main, by the companies chartered meet the requirements of its four on inhabitants, and any relaxation efficiency, any neglect of means of stety and any disregard of philgstone the public would be stoutly resisted. ve only the best.

To New York, however, there is a e of men posing as social phirs who are less interested in holddown chartered corporations of the for the their obligations to the public than they are in "holding them up" for personal exploitation and advantage the gang. They choose the "public ity corporations" with the same unring instinct of opportunity as that of gentlemen of the road who in other vs selected convoys of gold, pay trains emissaries bearing taxes when they

re after plunder or a ransom. A "fusion" between those who would down chartered corporations in New lock to their legal obligations and the uding gang which seeks to hold to corporations for personal prod sould be an unnatural alliance of honest with crooks.

What Is England's Attitude?

We are told unofficially, but no doubt exectly, that a new treaty of alliance on Great Britain and Japan has algned, to replace that which would ceased to be operative on January an end still earlier if denounced by ther of the parties before January 30, The precise purport of the new act we do not know and are unlikeknow until after the close of the mouth conference. It is understood, wever, that while not applicable to present war, the agreement binds signatories to assist each other hereor so far as their Asiatic possessions concerned, even though the account of the country o England would, strongly desire a mainstion of the present conflict in the East and would be tempted to use influence at Tokio for the purpose? If it be true that in return for the ration of the British fleet, which could give permanent security to the and empire, England could rely on sistance of a Japanese army for defense of India all dread of an sive movement on the part of Russian forces stationed in the aucasus and in Turkestan would at once dispelled. This cause of lving and suspicion being removed. British people might gradually come see in Russis no longer a possible many in Asia, but a possible friend in For Russia is the ally of France, which England is now bound by a cet cordial understanding. Even a orary overrunning of France by d's interests, and it would now shock

that if France were backed by the tremendous pecuniary resources of Great Britain the Germans would be ultimately forced to evacuate French soil, but England would naturally like to avoid the drain which a long Continental war would impose upon her treasury.

It is most improbable that Germany would attempt an invasion of France if the present conflict in the Far East were over and if Russia retained something like her former military strength. That strength is now represented mainly by the army under General LINIEVITCH. Can England, as a friend of France and as a Power dreading the consequences of German aggrandizement, wish to see the annihilation of that army? So long as that force, now computed at from four hundred to five hundred thousand disciplined troops, remains intact it not only is a weighty factor in Manchuria, but might materially contribute to maintain the balance of power in Europe. If nearly all of that great force could be brought back to the position which much of it formerly occupiedthe line of the Vistula-it might exercise a wholesome restraining influence on the impulses and ambitions of the Emperor WILLIAM II. Such an event could not fail to exercise a reassuring and steadying influence on the money markets of the world. An intimate friendship between Great

Britain and Japan in Asia would be in no wise inconsistent with the formation of similar ties between England and Russia in Europe. It is true that Russia, permanently barred from access to an ice free port on the Pacific or the Indian Ocean, would seek an outlet in the Mediterranean. Such an outlet it would be no longer inexpedient for England to concede. Firmly established in possession of Egypt and the Suez Canal, and having ceased to fear Russian encroachment upon British India, England no longer has her former ground for opposing Russia's occupation of Constantinople. As it happens, England, and England alone, through her unapproachable sea power, could enable Russia to grasp the prize which she has coveted for centuries. At any hour a British fleet might open the Dardanelles and the Bosporus and welcome the successor of Peter the Great to the Mosque, then destined to become once more the Church, of St. Sophia. Unquestionably, the displacement of the crescent by the Russian cross in the city of Constantine would put an end to the German dream of preponderance in Anatolia and Mesopotamia, but of late years the British people have thoroughly awakened to the fact that it is not the Muscovite but the German whom they have to fear in Europe.

The Purpose of the Isthmian Canal. In a letter printed elsewhere a correspondent takes us to task in the matter of our recent comment on the article on Panama in the Booklovers Magazine. written by Mr. HABOLD BOLCE. He charges us with having read the article carelessly, and intimates injustice to Mr. Bolce in our statement that his yiew of the canal question is a narrow one.

A review of the article in question confirms our earlier opinion that its consideration of the canal question was confined almost exclusively to the value of the ditch as a factor in the trade of this country with the west coast of South America. Our correspondent savs that he and "many other constant readers of THE SUN would be keenly interested to know what additional ends THE SUN thinks will be served" by the construction of the canal. Mr. BOLCE argues that even if South America were reversed so that the larger trade and trade area were on the west instead of on the east coast, the cutting of the canal would not be warranted by present trade conditions.

We have always supposed, and we still suppose, that the trade of South America, whether on the eastern coast or on the western coast, to which Mr. Bolce gives such special prominence in his article, is no more than an incident in the isthmian canal project. We have supposed that the project involved certain questions in naval strategy, and that the canal would open a and important highway to our own Profic coast, to Australia, China and myon, as well as to the west coast of South America. Unless we are grossly in error, the primary and major purpose of the isthmian canal is the opening of a shorter and less expensive trade route to a large part of that great Far East where lies, so we are told, the great market of the future.

Presumably the trade of the teeming millions of that area, rather than the trade of the single million or so of residents on the west coast of South America, is the great object in the digging of the canal. Any view in which the horizon is bounded by that coast or its trade, or in which all except that area is dim and obscure, seems to us "narrow" and

inadequate. Replying to our correspondent's questions regarding the Tehuantepec route. we are unable at this moment to give him the date of the award of the contract to Mesers. S. WEETMAN PEARSON & Co., the English contractors, for the completion of the line and for the harbor works at its terminals. The route has been for a number of years a favorite project of President DIAZ. We believe that the Pearson contract for the line and the harbor works called for about \$40,000,000. The road, well built and equipped, is practically completed, and the harbor works soon will be. The efficiency of its operation and its place as a factor in interoceanic traffic have not yet

been determined. We do not know, but we presume that the Vera Cruz-Pacific route project, as an interoceanie route, has been abandoned in favor of the shorter and cheaper Tehuantepec line. By a line running from Cordoba, on the Vera Cruz-Pacific, to Santa Lucretia, where it joins the Tehuantepec, connection is now made between Vera Cruz and Salina Cruz, on the Pacific, by a route little, if any, longer than would be an air line between Vera Cruz and Acapulco, although much longer than the main Tehuantepec line. Before many years a line from

Cruz, will run via Queretaro, Guadalaits length and the nature of the counfigure in interoceanic trade.

At some time in the not distant future there will be other interoceanic railway lines in that neighborhood, but the line from Coatzacoalcos to Salina Cruz will be the most northerly which can be counted as a factor in interoceanic trade. Guatemala will complete her line and Nicaragua and Costa Rica will complete theirs. But these will be built chiefly in the interest of local traffic and as measures of political expediency. All four of these routes may and probably will play their little part in competition with the canal route for the transportation of merchandise from our Eastern cities and from Europe. But the destination of the greater part of that merchandise will lie northward and westward, and not, as Mr. Bolce apparently believes, southward to the west coast of our companion continent. As we said in our earlier comment, "If the acquisition of the west coast trade were the only or even the main object or an item of any special importance in the construction of the canal, the work would be a gigantic folly."

Mr. Bolce certainly confined his argument against the future utility and value of the canal to its influence as a factor in our commerce with South America. It is destined to have a much wider sphere of influence.

Justifiable Homicide.

If the story told by Augustus A. HAUKE of the circumstances under which he shot two men, wounding one of them mortally, Monday evening is correct, the complete justification of his | cient. act is contained in Section 205 of the Penal Code. HAURE declares that he had reason to believe, from the actions of the young men whom he encountered, that they intended to commit an assault on a member of his family. -The liberty of action granted to a man under such circumstances is wide. The Penal

" Homicide is justifiable when committed either: "1. In the lawful defense of the slayer, or of his or her husband, wife, parent, child, brother sister, master or servant, or of any other perso in his presence or company, when there is reason able ground to apprehend a design on the part of the person slain to commit a felony, or to do some great personal injury to the slaver or to any such person, and there is imminent danger of such design

The fact that HAUKE is a policeman immaterial and of no consequence. If the circumstances under which he fired at the men whom he wounded were such as to convince a reasonable man that his assailants intended to commit a felony, or to do "some great personal injury" to a person in his company, and might succeed in their design, HAUKE was justified in going to the utmost limit of his power to protect his wife, as any other man would have been.

The park in which this affair occurred is said to have been the scene of a number of assaults on women. The defense of the young men involved in the affair of Monday evening is that they were playing an innocent game, and by accident ran into Mrs. HAUKE. A lonely park which has a bad name is a dangerous place in which to play, particularly after nightfall.

A Very Striking Census Bulletin.

The most scientific examination of the United States is that by Professor WALTER F. WILLCOX of Cornell University. It is published as a "Bulletin" of the Census Bureau.

The birth rate of this country is incalculable with any approximation to scientific accuracy from official statistics of births. These are notoriously defective in the States generally. In the city of New York, for example, while the statistics of deaths are among the most complete and accurate of any great community in the world, those of births are obviously untrustworthy. It is estimated that as many as a quarter of the births are not reported to the Health Department, chiefly from negligence, ignorance and carelessness. The astonishing results shown in the official statistics of births in New York last year we have already commented on. According to them the births among the Jews were a half more than those of any other race. If those statistics were to be trusted, the necessary inference would be that the Jewish element in the population is far larger than has been estimated. The more reasonable inference is that the record of births of the other races, more particularly the Germans and Irish, is grossly defective. The Italian statistics seem to correspond with the number of the race in New York.

Professor WILLCOX, therefore, makes no attempt to compute the birth rate of the United States from the statistics of births, but simply to determine the ratio of the number of children under five years to the number of women of child bearing age. This ratio steadily declined in the last century, so far as shown by available statistics. In 1900 there were only three-fourths as many living children under five years of age to each 1,000 potential mothers as in 1860, and since 1860 the decline has been continuous in each decade. At the beginning of the century children under ten years of age constituted one-third of the total population; at the end, less than one-fourth.

This suggested falling off in the birth rate, however, has not been peculiar to this country. Coincidently there has been such a decrease in almost every country of western Europe. It is an incident of the increasing complexity of modern civilization and the social and economical consequences; and, in the opinion of Dr. John Shaw Billings, a distinguished authority in vital statistics, the continued operation of such causes will tend to lower the birth rate hereafter. Such a retardation in the growth of population, however, cannot be called an evil in itself.

In this country the loss by births is sh sentiment. It might well happen I Mexico city, now connected with Vera I more than made up by the access

immigration. This brings up a striking jara, Zapotlan and Colima, reaching the Pacific at Manzanillo. This, because of Superintendent of the Census of 1870 and 1880, that "the decline in the rate of try traversed by it, will cut little or no increase of the American population, and so the decline in the birth rate. began with the rapid influx of immigrants"; in other words, "as the foreigners began to come in large numbers the native population more and more withheld their own increase." His conclusion was that the great foreign immigration into this country "amounted not to a reenforcement of our population. but to a replacement of native by foreign stock." He had "not a doubt that if the foreigners had not come the native element would long have filled the places

the foreigners usurped." Professor WILLCOX'S examination of the census statistics shows, pertinently, that the number of children under five years of age to 1,000 women of child bearing age in the North and West, where immigrants settled almost exclusively, declined from five-sixths that of the South in 1850 to less than threefourths in 1900, though the birth rate among the negroes had diminished.

General WALKER's remarkable conclusion recalls expressions made in the debate of the subject of naturalization in the first Congress, in 1790. For example, JAMES JACKSON of Georgia was clearly of the opinion that rather than have the common class of vagrants, paupers and other outcasts of Europe. we had better be as we are and trust to the natural increase of our population for inhabitants." THEODORE SEDGWICK of Massachusetts was likewise "doubtful of the policy of settling the vacant territory by immigration," believing that the natural increase of the American population would be better and suffi-

"If any one had told me three weeks ago that the public would be berded in ears, worse than cattle, rather than pay an extra two or three cents for ferriage I would not have believed it."—WALTER

Many of the discomforts and annovance suffered by travelers on New York's various transportation systems are due entirely to the carelessness, obstinacy or shortsightedness of the public themselves. The most gifted railway manager in the world cannot provide comfortable accommodations for those who refuse to travel except under the most uncomfortable conditions.

CATHOLIC PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS. Various Testimony as to Their Excellence

Compared With Public Schools. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The "Catholic lgirl" is sure that if the statistics of criminals were gathered it would be demonstrated that the tage who obtained their early training in data ought to be obtainable concerning, at least victs now in prison, but I question if the

I do not say this in the way of criticism of the Catholic schools, for their maintenance by Catholics as a religious duty deserves commendation. I am told, however, that some of the worst hoodlums of the town come from these schools. Nor is this surprising. We all know that religious precept of itself does not correct or destroy evil tendencies and probably there are many "hard cases" in the Catholic schools—sent there, perhaps, for the very reason that they are incorrigible under public

"throw a stone into a crowd of loafers and hoodlums about a rum shop and you will be sure to hit a Personally, I will add, my experience has been different. I have found Catholic school boys among the best employed by me. NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have re with great interest "A Catholic Schoolgiri's" spirited defense of the Catholic schools, and while I have no desire to "butt in" on this parochial school controversy I am moved to express the heartlest approval of the last paragraph of that

public school system I must confess disappoint ment, after many years experience as an office manager, with the deficiency in accomplishment of the purpose evidently almed at-a full general

grounded in the "three Rs" and more satisfactory results will be attained for them than from the present system of questionable usefulness—the stuffing of their poor little noddles with the Lord knows what, better than they. Don't let us forget that the beginning of this great republic of ours was founded mainly on mon school" education, and do give the "kids"

chance to know where they are at when they find themselves up against the business propost NEW YORK, Aug. 28. J. W. E. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In my opin Mrs. Clarence Mackay is in the right in regarding the man Catholic parochial school a menace to the

Pirst of all, they are unnecessary. The public schools are for all the people, whether Roman Catholic, Protestant or Hebrew. In public education the State recognizes no religion.

Roman Catholic Church maintains that the public schools are not a schools in which to bring up the youth of this country, consequently erects schools in every parish possible in order to edu-cate the young of its faith. Of course, in a free country the Church has the right to do this, but then we also have the right to express our opinior as to what we believe to be a menace to the nation. I believe that the building of these parochial schools is a direct slap at the schools supported by the NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

The Pay of Stenographers.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Please tell "Martin" in reply to his inquiry in to-day's Sun that if he expects \$20 a week as a steady diet as a stenographer the sooner he gets out of the business the better. He may consider himself lucky if he starts at \$12. If he knows half a dozen lan-guages or is a good bookkeeper he may get \$15. This applies to women as well as to men. NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the remark of Mr. George Martin's friend that "no woman stenographer is worth more than \$15 a week" is born of his experience with this class of business women, let me suggest that he engage an intelligent and competent amanuensis at a galaxy of, say, \$25 or \$30 the week.

Minss G. L.

The Manufacture of Ghee Called For To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The com-munication on butter in THE SUN some days ago leads the writer to ask why is it none of the great companies engaged in the manufacture of oleo-margarine has ever placed on the market that most valuable preparation of butter so largely used in India and known as ghee? It is one of the purest of food products and can be kept for an indefinite length of time without deterioration. Such a valuable article of food prepared to suit the American taste would no doubt find a ready sale if its good qualities were made

NEW YORK, Aug. 28. Police Negligence Charged.

D. B. K.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: I have read with interest the letters on the police. Will you allow me to give an example of their activity? Friday, the 25th, at 10 A. M. I reported at a station house a robbery from my flat, which is jus two blocks distant.

two blocks distant.

The sergeant promised "to have a detective round in a short time."

It is now 4 P. M. Monday, 28th, and Sheriock has not made his appearance as yet—seventy-eight hours. Feather Heeled Mercury! What?

NEW YORK, Aug. 28. W. F. CHRISTIAN.

The Penalty of Success. -Isn't that a pretty big bill?
-Well, living costs more than

THE YELLOW PERIL. Subject Discussed From the Point of

View of an Intelligent Oriental. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. L. Feuillant's able exposition of the yellow peril and equally able elucidation of means to ward off the same, in your paper of yesterto an Asiatic mind. If the Orientals remain indifferent to Western institutions, they are called reactionaries and a hindrance to the other hand, when they try to fall into line with modern progress, their action is deemed as tantamount to an impending danger to Europe and America.

It will be difficult, to put it mildly, for

your correspondent to prove the existence of a single well organized, aggressive, religmovement throughout Asia which may be characterized with the spirit of European activity." The Orientals' attitude so far has been merely defensive, and they have been, even in the absence of proper means, able to withstand the aggress Christian missionary propagands. There is, however, one religious movement, originated in Persia, that has reached Europe and is making a considerable progress in this country. Its tenets are, however, to believe all the existing religions to be true in their origin, to forget all past animosities and to love all men as the children of the Most High.

He blames the Powers for delegating men of science to teach the Japanese "to fashion the rods which to-day are turned against them." But he forgets the fact that whenever Europeans go to a new country they often go there under the pretense of civilizing the ople of the country; there would be no markets opened for European manufactures if the people did not acquire a taste for them.
It is only possible in countries under direct European control to prohibit subject races from learning modern sciences. But the and remotely situated from Europe, could not very well be prevented by the Powers from learning modern sciences. Moreover, the Europeans looking upon the Japanese, as they do on others of the Oriental peoples, as merely learn the results of modern discoveries and

The remedy suggested by Mr. L. Feuillant for the prevention of the yellow peril is more dangerous than the peril itself. He says that the Old World and the New should form a close union to prevent by every means Japan must prevent at any cost China from becom This betrays must be confined in her sphere." the same psychology which led Russia, France and Germany in 1895 to intervention and to deprive Japan of the fruits of her victories. He overlooks, it seems, the baneful effect of that unfortunate act of the three allies that has been the real cause of the present war in

If the European Powers and America were to combine (which is beyond the pale of practical politics) against China and Japan. as he suggests, the result would be that the instinct of self-preservation would bring harbor the idea of revenge is not the mo-

nopoly of the French people alone.

It seems strange indeed that Mr. Feuillant, should, in the capacity of Peter the Hermit Old World and the New to a crusade against he Mongolian races and urge on the Powers the establishment of a guardianship over forces; a permanent occupation proportional to the forces of the occupiers; an international council to direct internal and external affairs. To carry this colossal program into effect could not be but through a war before whose magnitude the Russo-Japanese war would sink into insignificance. All this is to be done in order that Europe and America should preserve their predominance in Asia. "or else they will be driven out of it forever Why should Europe be predominant in Asia forever, one might ask? Is there any crime, moral or natural, if Asia, like Europe, be inhabited by independent nations?

It is a curious thing that nations like individuals never learn a lesson through the xperiences of others. The Europeans, since they have attained wealth and destructive weapons, have arrogated to themselves a title of superiority over the rest of mankind. as if the Brahmans in their palmy days did not look upon others as malichas (unholy), the Persians upon the Arabs as "the eaters of she camel's milk and of lizards," the Romans non-Romans as barbarians, and the Arabs in their turn upon other nations as jums (witless). It was the economic conditions-the few patricians the multitudes of plebeians-that necessarily brought about the downfall of the former in every cycle. The European domination in Asia causing misery to millions is bound to have a similar ending.

The only way to avert the yellow peril is to recognize Orientals as human beings entitled to be free and live on the produce of the earth that produces enough for all and to spare. International trade is compatible with independence of nations, as between this country and European States. In fact, the richer and the more enlightened the nations the greater their interdependence and

exchange of commodities.

MOHAMMAD BARAKATULLAE. NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

Name for the Indian Territory.

Muskogee correspondence Kansas Ctty Journal question of what will be the name of the new State in case Indian Territory is given separate statehood was discussed in the convention and committee meetings to-day. Alexander Richmond of Wewoka presented a resolution to the convention that the new State be called Seminola in honor of the Seminole tribe of Indians.

Robert L. Owen suggested before the constitu-tional committee that it be called Sequoyah, in honor of the inventor of the Cherokee alphabet. Mr. Owen pointed out that an Indian na new State would enlist the sentiment of Eastern and Northern people who are in sympathy with the Indians of the five tribes. An Indian name would suggest the traditions of this country and would be both commemorative and appropriate. He suggested that the name of Jefferson might not be politic, as it might enlist the opposition of some Republicans who do not revere the name of Jeffer-son and who might consider the name too suggestive of political amilations.

Mr. Long's Choice.

From the Boston Herald. Ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long has onviction that speeches are as much of a bore to the audience as they are to the speechmakers. " always feel glad when called upon to make a speech, however," he says, "for I am in the position of a certain amateur actor. He was in all the theatricals going in his small town. He played all sorts of parts. Some one asked him one day if he did not get tired of taking part in every private theatri Yes,' said the young fellow, 'I don't like to act

a bit; but I know if I'm not on the stage I'll have

Time to Clean Up Broadway. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir I've heard that

just before an election your politicians show an unusual desire to meet the wishes of their con-stituents. If this is so, why don't you New Yorkers appeal now to the authorities to have the grass plots in upper Broadway cleaned up? In all your dirty and unpleasant streets there is nothing more disgusting than these enclosures in their present NEW YORK, Aug. 29.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Have you noticed that notwithstanding President Roosevelt's ukase in re. Wilkesbarre, the Central Railroad of New Jersey has not parted the name in the middle

on its ferry boat of that name?

What punishment ought to be inflicted for so wanton a refusal to bow to the President's com-A JERSEYITE. NEWARE, Aug. 29.

Eve's Sorrow. Eve was making her first fig leaf suit.

"Adam," she asked, as she surveyed the glossy green, "If you were to die how in the world could i go into black?"

And when he kelped the teatments and the sheet was the statement of the

SOME POLICE ATRLETES. Interesting Items From the West Side Ath etle Club Records.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Pere are a few facts in regard to members of the police force who are or have been members of the West Side Athletic Club. Some have never given up taking part in active athletics Three of our men, however, took part in the games last week held by the Patrolmen's Association—James Breslin, Patrick J. Kelly and Michael Creegan. Brealin got two first prizes. Creegan won nearly everything. He secured the point trophy. Kelly unfortunately got a bad fall about twenty yards from the finish, when he had at least five yards lead in the 220 yard run for mem-bers over ten years in the department. Capt. Hasslacker, who was an oarsman, has retired. He was also a boxer and wrest-

ler. Frank Evanhoe, the ex-detective ser-geant, was middleweight champion in 1880. John F. McGinty was the best 140 pound man before getting on the force, and as an amateur was the only man who ever lowered the colors of Jack McAuliffe. He turned professional. was quite a pedestrian, and has let himself fall into flesh. At present he weighs 200 pounds. He is attached to the West Sixtyeighth street station.

eighth street station.

John Douglass was the makings of a great all round athlete. He won quite a number of prises, both for sprints and with weights, but has allowed himself to fall into too much flesh. He weighs 225 pounds and is in the West Sixty-eighth street station.

Orin Sims was another good man. It was very easy for him to go to any pionic where they gave a prize for fat men and win. He has acted as the trial horse for all the aspiring champions who used to train for their fights in our club. Unfortunately while playing handball about four years ago he slipped and broke his kneecsp. It put him out of the game of athletics. He is the guard on the wagon in the West Sixty-eighth street station.

guard on the wagon in the West Sixty-eighth street station.

Charley Kammer was the middleweight amateur champion in 1801-92. He turned professional to fight Jerry Sullivan in '93, with whom he fought a draw. He was only a boxer. Men he met were Van Houten, McMahon, McAuliffe, Niok Callan-Sullivan. He never was beaten. At present he is as big as Jim Jeffries and must be considered out of the game. He was attached to the West Sixty-eighth street station.

Billy Nevins was quite a jumper. He was a member of the New York Caledonian Club, but since he joined the police has got too strong to do any work of that kind. He is attached to the West Twentieth street station. James Breelin has been on the force only a few years. He is a great piece of work for a small man, and belongs to the West Sixty-eighth street station.

years. He is a great piece of work for a small man, and belongs to the West Sixty-eighth street station.

Creegan has always done his work on our grounds. He always trains, is always ready to compete and give a good account of himself. His forte is running.

Patrick J. Kelly is the oldest member we have. He has belonged to this club since it was organized away back in the '80s. He is still in the swim, and competed at the police games on Aug. 9. Tom Slattery toed the mark in the 220 yeard run for veterans, and I noticed the great condition of them both. I told my friends to watch those two men. as I knew there was no one in that race could hold either of them. It was a grand struggle between the two, neck and neck for about 150 yards, when our dear old Spike drew away from Slattery. There was nothing to it but Kelly until the last turn, which was wet and slippery and where his shoe turned, causing him to receive a heavy fall, which put him out of the race. He was badly injured about his knees and arms. I think the first time that Kelly ever competed was when he sparred the final bout with Joe Ellingsworth in Tammany Hail in 1884. Joe was then the champion and Kelly was only a novice, and was beaten, but he kept plugging along until he met Paddy O'Keefe of the Pastime in the final bout, and after two extra rounds the decision was given against him.

Let me say right here that when a West Side

the Pastime in the final bout, and after two extra rounds the decision was given against him.

Let me say right here that when a West Side A. C. man went into the ring he had to knock his man out to win, so strong was the feeling against this club. We never had any one to represent us or look out for our interests. Our members were nearly all boys at that time. In 1888 old boy Spike was in full swing. In that year he met and defeated that world beater Pat Cahill of the Scottish-Americans in a tournament held in Cahill's own town. This was an open tournament, in which they both beat all the other competitors with ease. This tournament was for the 140 pound championship of New Jersey.

He also won the championship tournament held by the StarAthletic Club in 1880. He won the tournament given by the Varuna Boat Club for the championship of the Middle and Eastern States. In this there were seven entries. He also met and was beaten by Heavyweight Bill Bonkey, now on the police; also by Dolly Parker. He has met, and defeated Bill McGarry and a lot of others that I cannot remember. There are a number of aspiring boxers up here who want to have a piece of the "old man," as they call him, but they only try him once, for just as soon as they hit him hard it is all over with them.

Funny little things happen up in this little room. Of all the cops who used to belong here Kelly is the only one except Mike Creegan who keeps himself in good trim.

Our members stand ready to back Jimmy Breslan against any man on the police in an all round competition. We also will put up any kind of prize to any policeman, at the middleweight limit, in a baxing bout.

A. Good Old Has Bern.

West Side Athletic Club.

NEW YORE, Aug. 26.

A Tribute to the Police. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to thank you for your editorial of yester-day in response to the too prevalent criticism

of the Police Department. Having spent over twenty-five years Having spent over twenty-five years in this community engaged in business, and at various times a complainant in police courts, also a juror, grand and petit, I have had some opportunity to observe the conduct of police officers of various rank.

In my opinion, no class of officials are more generally considerate, discreet and fearlessly faithful to their obligations.

Any citizen fair in his judgments must deplore the lack of moral support given to this body of men, as indicated by the reluctance of persons who appeal for protection against criminal offenses to sustain charges by testimony in court.

against criminal offenses to sustain charges by testimony in oourt.

Criminals who seek liberty to pursue illegal occupations cultivate in every way acquaintance with police officers, but lawabiding citizens fail to recognize that as occasion offers they should prove to the policeman on their beat that he may rely upon their cooperation in maintaining public order.

Citizens of foreign birth may be inclined to resent any official restraint because of experiences in the land of their birth where personal liberty is too greatly restricted, but even in his land of liberty and equality there must be respect for authority as embodied in the police officer, and he should be sustained in all efforts to make our public streets and our homes safe against lawless

streets and our homes safe against lawless action by individuals.

Each citizen should act as a peace officer to the limit of his ability and inform the Police Department whenever he discovers any cause for action on their part. NEW YORK, Aug. 29. | FRED P. GORDON.

The Plan to Make Convicts Support Their De-

our editorial in to-day's SUN entitled "Should Not Convict Labor Support the Convict's Innocent Dependents?" I am informed that there is a law in force is Cleveland, Ohlo, by which the earnings of prisoners confined in the workhouse for viola-tion of any municipal ordinance are paid ever to

the dependent wife, child or children.
In view of the large number of wives and children in New York deserted by worthless characters, who may easily be apprehended and who will work der constraint, it would seem that to put such drones to work in prison and to support their families with the money thus earned would be a considerable saving to our county treasury. How is it that such a suggestion has not been made long ago by our professional sociologists, who spend so much time and money in collecting vast statistics that amount to nothing? NEW YORK, Aug. 28.

Dawes Could Thin Out a Crowd.

Bawes Could This Out a Crewd.

From the Boston Heraid.

The Hon. H. L. Dawes in his young manhood was an indifferent speaker. Participating in a law case, soon after his admission to the bar, before a Ngith Adams justice of the peace, Dawes was opposed by an older attorney, whose cloquence attracted a large crowd that packed the court roem. The Justice was freely perspiring and, drawing off his coet in the midst of the lawyer's cloquent address, he said:

"Mr. Attorney, supposing you sit down, and lea "Mr. Attorney, supposing you att down, and let Dawes begin to speak. I want to thin out this

Strange Place for Milk.

From the Railmore Sun.

One of the children sens to Woodstock last week by the Fresh Air Scolety witnessed the milking of

emerked:
"At home we keep the milk in a r

BULLISES AND SO ON. Prenunciation as Affected by Geography and Rime.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Your correspondent "Southerner" of New York, who admits that he has never known on what ground certain other residents of the South speak of "bullises" as plural for "bullis," apparently also is unaware of the fact that pronunciation is largely a matter of seography. Leaving-aside for the moment the essential question at issue, it is to wonder if "Southerner" would rime "Willamette" with "gal I met" or with "dammit." How would he pronounce "Billerica" if he lived in the sulfur scented suburb of Boston? In the course of day's duty, if he went to Saguache county, Colorado, would he retain the liquid softness of Southern pronunciation or would he gather the burrs of the higher altitudes and say "Si-watch"? In

higher altitudes and say is "Jayvy." In the neighborhoods of less bucolicism it is "Jahvah."

The instances quoted are, to be sure, less characteristic than the one to which "South-erner" calls attention, but they serve to illuserner calls attention, but they serve to illustrate my point.

The instructors of my earliest youth were good enough to place in my hands for observation Mr. Lewis Carroll's "Alice." By studious application I came to discover that words could be made to mean exactly what I wanted them to mean. Further, if I choose to rime "month" with "orange," or both words with "window," I can do it. I made in my excellent endeavor concerning. "The Gal in the Fountain," the word "ween" rime with "muscadine." I claim that was no small achievement on my part. Some sweet day I may want to rime "muscadine" with "fine. "When such a consummation is to be wished, I shall take my trusty typewriter in my hands and make it do what I want. If t doesn't—ah! there will be another choice example of the mechanic arts gone to the

example of the mechanic arts gone to the junk heap!
Here's where I begin to get mad!
"Southerner" wonders if I am "in ignorance." "Southerner" wonders if I am "in ignorance."
Huh! I have lured the succulent trout in
the brooks of the Hills of Habershan. I have
lurked for the truculent sucker in the valleys
of Hall. The rippling poetry of the Chattahoochee still echoes in the place where
Memory holds her seat. I have eaten the
bullis and the buillies. I have gloried and
drunk deep of the juice of the muscadine
within halling distance of the Pledmont, where
"The Gal in the Fountain" caused the disputes concerning her precise pedigree.
Nay, I am not in ignorance as to pronunciation. What has pronunciation to do with
rime? Ask any of the minor poets. Ask
me, even; for did I not, as far back as 1898.

He captured fair Manila first, and then

Still, I should admire to see "Southernor" sking the intelligent trainman of a Northern allroad what time the train was due at Musatyne, Iowa, or Racyne, Wisconsin. wilmington, Del., Aug. 28. H. P.

IS IT WORTH DIGGING?

The Value of the Panama Canal to Out Commerce Seriously Questioned

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 was deeply interested in Your editorial entitled "A Pessimist on Panama" in last Tuesday's Sun, but grieved that such an excellent paper should have read Mr. Harold Bolce's article in Appleton's Booklovers Manazine so care-lessly. Permit me to call to your attention the fact that your editorial entirely overeven if South America were turned around as on a pivot so that the west coast would become the east and the east coast the west our trade with the east coast would not justify cutting the canal for many years. In

our trade with the east coast would not justify cutting the canal for many years. In other words, if Argentina and Brazil and their adjacent coast countries were on the west coast instead of the east the amount of trade we have with them at present would not justify the digging of the east. I was glad to see that you agree with Mr. Bolce is speaking of the west coast when he refers in reality to the east. I was glad to see that you agree with Mr. Bolce that our trade with South America is languishing from lack of initiative here and not from lack of trade facilities.

You say that Mr. Bolce's view regarding the ends to be served by the cutting of the Isthmus is narrow, but you do not mention what ends other than those that Mr. Bolce mentioned are to be served. I and a great many other constant readers of The Sun would be keenly interested to know what additional ends The Sun thinks will be served. Pray enlighten us.

I was very much displeased by the pettiness of your araumentum ad hominem when you said that the canal will be built and its usefulness will greatly outlast that of Mr. Bolce and the rest of us. The remark is unworthy of so great and influential a paper.

Can you tell me how long it is since the English company started to build the Tehuantepec railroad, how much it cost, and whether it is operating efficiently? How about the Vera Cruz al Pacifico, which runs from Vera Cruz to Santa Lucretia on the Pacific coast, and for the bijlding of which the Maryland Trust Company supplied the funds according to your statement a year and a half ago? Is not that a factor in the

and a half ago? Is not that a factor in the and a nation?

The two qualities for which I have always read THE Sun are its sense of humor and its love of fair play. Read that article of Mr. Bolce's again and look at the map.

New York, Aug. 25. RALPH CONWAY.

THE COUCHANT SMOKER.

Conservative Readabed Substitutes-Big Four for Big Three.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: After reading your delightful "piece" entitled the "Couchant Smoker." I am led to inquire why, having wandered from the original Osler recommendation and added a cigar to the health prescription of the distinguished physician, you stop with that?

Is there to be no "nightcap" when the reading and smoking is done? And should there not be an interval when moisture of the lips is demanded and the palate irrigated? What is the "triple alliance" to the big four? Shall the juice of corn or wheat, or such plants as mint and juniper be forgotten when the menu is prepared? With the big four you have the restful bel, the book that brings reflection and knowledge, the rigar that soothes and narcotizes the senses, and the chosen fluid that warms the soul and sends the imagination along a rosy path.

As for me, having long since passed the allotted three score years and ten, I know from experience what the above combination is; but at my time of life I prefer the original Osler prescription of bed I can only say to the healthy "Invalid" who throws "Shucks" at me, Go tol and Tush! If he has done nothing during the last ten months but

read and smoke in bed, with this training he may not need the asbestos bedding and the pajamas. But others less experienced than he and you may not care to take the chances of a holocaust and feel safer to adopt the precautions I have named CHARLES B. WHITING.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 26. A BOOK, A BATH AND MOCHA'S BERRY BROWN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You have unquestionably done the pleasure loving world a service in spreading broadcast the gospel of the Couchant Smoker. Will the "Dear Old SUN" concoucanant smozer. Will the "Dear Old SUN" con-tinue in this spirit of good will by allowing me to suggest a similar custom which now prevails in my family, having been handed down from father to son for many generations? If you want the real thing, try the combination of book, bathtub and cup of coffee. That ought to please even the fastif-lous Mr. Whiting. ous Mr. Whiting. HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 27.

A WINNING COMBINATION.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SON-Ser: Say! Talking of the pursuit of literature, I can give you a letter combination, especially for a hot day. Lock the bathroom door. Fill the tub with water. After your, bath, wipe the arms, head, neck and face. Have within reach a bottle of whisky, some ice. a long class a long space. long glass, a long spoon, a book, a box of cigars. This combination is the tippy-top of luxury, inellectual and physical.

New Arrangement of Rothschilds

From the London Globe.

The death of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild has naticaled the reconstruction of the French branch of the famous banking house. An official statement has fust been made as to the details of this ment has just been made as to the details of this rearrangement. The old firm, known as Rothschild Frères, which consisted of the brothers Alphonee, Gustave and Edmond de Rothschild, is dissolved, but the two surviving brothers, Barons Gustave and Edmond, reserve to themselves the right of liquidating the business, which they then proceed to reconstruct, taking into parinership Baron Edouard Alphonee, son of the late Baron Alphonee, and retaining the firm's old title of Rothschild Frères. The capital is \$2,000,000, subscribed in three equal shares, but whereas the two senior partners contribute a portion of their shares in good will and in estates already belonging to the firm, the beautiest contribute the whole of his

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